

Charlotte: Friday, March 23, 1836. THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS. Republican Whig Ticket: EDWARD B. DUDLEY, for Governor. HUGH L. WHITE, for President. JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

Mr. Tyler's Letter.—We have given this document in full in our columns to-day, under the belief that we could spread before our readers nothing of a political nature, more worthy their consideration, or more calculated to do extensive good. It is a production worthy the head and the heart of the author, and creditable to the political party with which he acts; and we do hope that to one of our readers will suffer it to pass from his hands until it has been thoroughly perused, with care and reflection. After which, let each one ask himself if John Tyler is the less entitled to the confidence of the real Republican Party, on account of this act of self-sacrifice on the altar of vital principle in our system of Government? We know well that the response of every true Whig will be in the negative.

The Register's Views.—The Whig Party, and the Whig Press, throughout the State, so far as we have been able to learn, unanimously repudiate the course of action recommended towards Mr. Tyler, by the Whig Party, through the columns of the Raleigh Register. No where will they listen, for a moment, to the advice that he be expelled from our Ticket. This is just as it should be, and is precisely what we expected for Mr. Tyler from that part of his countrymen who are contending against Power, for the vital principles upon which our institutions are founded.

On this subject, the last Western Carolinian remarks:—“We have seen nearly every Whig paper in North Carolina since the publication of the unfortunate article of the Register, and not one single one coincides with him in opinion. The array against it of the whole press with which it has heretofore acted, ought to convince the Editor of that point of his error: once convinced, he has the magnanimity to make the admission, and to retract the ill-timed and uncalculated opinion that Mr. Tyler ought to be taken from our ticket. If he had been the rejoicing that we have in the Van Buren ranks in this neighborhood, at his article, he would immediately tell them, that they need not lay the flattering unction to their souls, that we would be divided among ourselves. He would tell them that the maxim ‘divide and conquer,’ which has heretofore been so successfully used against us, would be used against us no more with effect.”

The Contested Election.—Letter-writers in Washington concur in the belief that Mr. Graham will be ousted from his seat as the Representative of the 12th Congressional District in this State, and Mr. Newland installed in his stead. It is said that Mr. N. has given in his fealty to Van Burenism; and, when it is recollected that his substitution for Mr. Graham will change the character of our representation in Congress so as to give to the Vanites a hope of the vote of North Carolina should the Presidential Election unfortunately go to the House, no one will be surprised to learn that the party are determined to use their utmost endeavors in his behalf. But we warn them not to let party zeal carry them beyond the limits of justice and a sound discretion. If Mr. Newland be of right entitled to the seat, by having received a majority of the legal votes in the district, let him have it, say we; but, in judging in the case, let the Van Buren men in the House of Representatives not forget to do full justice to the other claimant. If they wish to gain another partisan in their ranks in the House, they may do so in the installation of Mr. Newland as the representative of the Mountain District; but vain will be their hope if they expect by this means to secure the vote of this State to their idol. They may change the representative, but they cannot alter the political opinions of the constituents. Mr. Newland may put on the collar, for the purpose of securing the seat for which he is contending; but he cannot represent the 12th District while he has no voice, and he himself must be well aware of the fact. He knows that his constituents are nearly unanimous for Judge White—that he was run as the Judge's friend—and that, as his opponent, he would not have received 5000 votes in the district. Let him, then, and the Van Buren party in the House, we again repeat, bowate how they act in this matter. The people in the 12th district are not to be defrauded or humbugged out of their political privileges—and, so sure as the Presidential Election comes on, they will go overwhelmingly for the farmer of Tennessee; and Mr. Newland, whoever else may represent them in Congress, will be constrained to give their vote for him, should the election unfortunately go to the House.

The collar-men are beginning to move, in this State, for the appointment of delegates to district conventions to choose Electors. The Standard contains the proceedings had at one of these gatherings, held in Lincolnton on the 22d February, which we contemplate publishing in our next, for the benefit of whom it may concern. These meetings are noticed in the collar papers in the State with great flourish of trumpets; and in both they do look queer imposing in print—but that is all. We have heard ludicrous accounts of the efforts necessary to be made to get them up; and in some cases of the impossibility of congregating a sufficient number to make even a respectable show of officers. The last Fayetteville Journal, brings the proceedings of a meeting in that town, which it boasts of as an immense concern; but in regard to which the Observer states that the Vanites had dragged of its being composed of one hundred and ten persons! This is prodigious, truly; and if it had not happened that as large or a larger number of freemen had attended a White meeting in Fayetteville on the day before, we should certainly look upon Cumberland County as irredeemably “sold to the Dutch.” We do not know, however, that we can conscientiously object to the Van Buren meetings now being held in this State, on account of the number of persons attending, and we believe we should not do so, but for the bombastic and deceptions manner in which they are paraded to the world through the columns of the collar organs, as “overwhelming indications of public sentiment in North Carolina.” When it is recollected how little necessity that portion of the real people belonging to the Tory-Democratic Party are under of attending to their own political affairs—their leaders having kindly taken all the trouble of thinking and acting in such matters off their hands—when this is recollected, we say, we do not know that we ought to be surprised at the smallness of their gatherings; and therefore we shall say no more on the subject, at least for the present.

Expunging.—On the 16th instant, according to previous notice given, Mr. Benton introduced into the Senate a long preamble on the subject of expunging, together with a resolution for that purpose. He has adopted the mode suggested by the Virginia Legislature, of drawing

black lines around, and writing “expunged,” &c. on the face of Mr. Clay's resolution as it stands on the manuscript journal of the Senate. What a miserable humbug is this on the part of that Prince of Humbuggers, Thomas H. Benton! He and his party are afraid openly to expunge the journals of the Senate—they insist that “drawing black lines around” is not expunging, and yet they propose to write on the face of the manuscript journal of the Senate, (a document which, after being once laid away, probably never again sees the light of day, unless brought out for some such purpose as that they have in view,) that a portion of it is expunged!! Was ever such chicanery heard of before? What will not base adulation and man-worship reduce a party to! We do not believe, however, that the degrading resolution for this new-fangled mode of expunging will ever pass the Senate.

The Senate.—Mr. Rives, and some others of the newly-elected members having taken their seats, the Senate is now full. Calculations of the political complexion of the body have been ventured by both parties, and they generally concur in the result of 24 for and 24 against the Administration. If this be correct, and we are inclined to the opinion that it is not far wrong, the Tories will be enabled to carry all their measures of a purely party character by the casting vote of the Vice-President. But it is a source of satisfaction to know that on the most important subjects which will occupy the attention of the Senate, it will be impossible to bring one-half of the Senators to concert of action with the Administration. Upon the subjects of expunging, and of the division of the sales of the Public Lands among the States, for instance, some of the collar Senators are instructed to vote for the good of their constituents, and not for party; and the Tory-Democrats make so much outcry about the “right of instruction,” &c. that it would be cruel even to suspect them of an intention to disobey! Upon the whole, therefore, we incline to the belief that the complexion of the Senate is not such as that the patriot should despair of the Republic.

China.—Accounts from this country, received by the way of Valparaiso, to the middle of November, state that China had been visited by the most terrible earthquake within the memory of man. The “Pekin Gazette” says, that the shocks continued with intervals for twenty-one days. It is estimated that in the four provinces, one hundred thousand houses were destroyed. The fields were covered with dead bodies, and no one to bury them, and the survivors were obliged to live in the open air, exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. At Pong Tchin, the earth opened and a stream of black water burst forth which carried away produce, men, animals, houses, and whatever it met with in its course. At Canton, a great fire broke out in November, which destroyed 2000 houses. The warehouses of the foreign merchants were in great danger, but escaped the conflagration. There is a law of the Celestial Empire, forbidding foreigners from going within the walls of the city of Canton; but some of them took advantage of the confusion caused by the fire to enter the gates. They were apprehended, however, and punished for their intrusion, by flagellation with the bamboo.

Rail-Road Accident.—The Charleston Courier contains an account of an unfortunate occurrence on the Charleston and Augusta Rail-Road, by which a very valuable engineer (Mr. Robinson) and a fireman (Mr. Hemstead) lost their lives. No one else injured. It appears that some carelessness in not re-arranging the tracks of the road at one of the turn-outs after the stoppage of certain cars on the evening preceding, was the cause of the misfortune. The unfortunate men started with an engine and cars, loaded, towards B. Asbury, before day the next morning, contrary to a standing rule of the Company, and upon arriving at the obstruction already mentioned, the engine mounted the rail, and ran off the tender following, caught them between the first-board of the engine and that of the tender, throwing them immediately in front of the fire door, which, unfortunately, had just been opened to renew the fire, and the flames were therefore almost immediately in contact with their persons. In this most distressing situation, they remained from 15 to 20 minutes, until their cries for assistance were heard by hands attached to another engine, who hastened to their relief. Both were distressingly burned; from the knees upwards—the engineer had both his thighs broken, and the fireman had one of his much lacerated. They both expired in the course of three or four days. Another person was on the engine, but escaped unhurt, and no damage was sustained by the engine. It is said that about three months ago, Mr. Robinson met with an accident by which his arm was broken, and that this unfortunate trip was the first which he had attempted to make since that occurrence. He was an engineer in whom the company had entire confidence, and his late is much regretted.

The hardest fend off.—A Bill being before the Ohio Legislature, prohibiting the establishment of any Branch or Agency of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States in that State, and prohibiting the circulation of its notes, &c.—a preamble and resolution were offered in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 5th instant, proposing that a law be passed to place the State of Pennsylvania in the same position towards Ohio and all other States which may adopt her policy, as they may occupy towards her—that is, if other States refuse to let the notes, &c. of the Bank of the U. States, as chartered by Pennsylvania, circulate in their borders, that she also refuse to take their notes. The Globe is of opinion that the bill will pass the Legislature of Ohio; and no doubt the same game will be attempted in other States—a game which will be ruinous to the monetary system of the country, if carried to any extent, as well as serve to excite fatal heartburnings and divisions among the different States of the Confederacy. Out upon the contrivers and abettors of such a fatal and disgraceful course of policy!

Confirmation by the Senate.—We understand, from the National Intelligencer, that the following gentlemen, whose nominations for the offices annexed to their names respectively have been for some time before the Senate, were, on the 15th and 16th insts., confirmed by that body, viz: Roger B. Taney, to be Chief Justice of the United States. Philip P. Barbour, to be an Associate Judge of the United States. Amos Kendall, to be Postmaster-General of the United States. Andrew Stephenson, of Virginia, to be Minister to Great Britain. John H. Eaton, to be Minister to Spain. Arthur Middleton, to be Secretary of Legation to Spain. Richard K. Call, to be Governor of Florida, vice J. H. Eaton. The District of Columbia.—On the 4th instant, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Preston offered the following resolution: which was agreed to, and on his motion, made the special order of the day for the first Monday in April: Resolved, That it is expedient, the States of Maryland and Virginia assenting thereto, to retrocede the District of Columbia to those States,

with such reservations as may be necessary for the Government.”

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, opposed the resolution; and in the course of some remarks on the subject, gave notice that he should at some future day bring forward a proposition to authorize the people of the District to hold a Convention and form such a Constitution and system of local government as Congress has the power to confer on a Territory.

Tennessee, the gallant and independent State of Tennessee, with all her veneration for the name of Jackson, has, by her Legislature, declared that notwithstanding, in their opinion, Clay's resolution “was unequalled and unjustifiable,” yet it “was not unconstitutional, but within the legitimate exercise of their powers and the freedom of debate;” and “that it is not constitutional to expunge the said resolution from the Journal of the Senate.”—Rat. Star.

Wonder if Mr. Senator Grundy won't feel himself instructed, by this, to vote against Benton's expunging project? We shall see.

Gratifying News.—Resolutions have passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to vote for a division of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the several States, according to their Federal population.

The “Salem Chronicle” states, that the Hon. Samuel P. Carson, formerly of Burke County, in this State, “but now in Texas,” has been chosen a delegate to a Convention of that Territory for the purpose of organizing an independent Government. The Chronicle does not give its authority for the statement.

Rhode Island is the only Northern State in which an attempt has as yet been made to legislate on the subject of incendiary Publications; and there the matter failed. But even this show of action is more gracious than the conduct of other States, upon whom the South has some claim.

Mr. Fox, the new British Minister Plenipotentiary to this country, has arrived at Washington City. France has also appointed a new Minister to this country, to be sent over so soon as our difficulties about the Indemnity, now in a course of amicable settlement, can be adjusted.

Florida.—We have no accounts from this Territory, later than those given in our last paper.

Gen. Scott and Gaines.—An impression has been very general in this quarter, from recent accounts received from Florida, that a hostile feeling exists between Gen. Scott and Gen. Gaines; and some letter writers have gone so far as to state that the former was determined not to afford assistance to the latter to extricate him from the perilous situation in which he was placed, previous to the receipt of our last advices from the banks of the Whitechochee.

An officer of the army, who arrived here on Saturday, in the steamer John D. Mongin, assures us that there is not a shadow of foundation for these erroneous impressions. On the contrary, at the moment of his leaving Picolata, 5th inst., there was not a man in the army of Florida, who felt more anxiously for the safety and success of Gen. Gaines and his brave associates, than did Gen. Scott himself; and it was believed, at the moment of his departure, Gen. S., who had then concentrated, at that point, about 2000 men, would dismount as many of them as practicable, and, for the want of other sufficient means of transportation, load the horses with ammunition and provisions, and make a forced march to succor the detachment under General Gaines.—Char. Courier.

Small Pox in Ashe and Wilkes.—Deaths in Ashe last week two: Mrs. Teague, widow of Isaac Teague, and John Teague, her son. No new cases reported; most of those heretofore reported as dangerously afflicted, are now convalescent—some three or four yet dangerously ill. Sanguine hopes are entertained that the contagion is now checked in Ashe.

In Wilkes there is at present no dangerous case—two cases only having yet occurred there, (except those families in the neighborhood of the afflicted in Ashe). These two cases were from Moravian Creek, 6 or 7 miles from Wilkesboro', and the patients have recovered. The total number of deaths is eleven—ten being inhabitants of Ashe, and one of Wilkes, near the Ashe line.

P.S. Should no new case occur, it is likely that these weekly reports will hereafter be discontinued.

False Report!—It is reported in the surrounding country, that the small pox exists in this place. This report is totally unfounded. We know of no case nearer than Wilkes county. As faithful Chroniclers, whenever there is danger, we will sound the alarm.—Salem Chronicle.

CHERAW, S. C., March 15.

Small Pox.—We understand there is a report in some parts of the country that the small pox is in Cheraw. There is no case within nine miles of us. The Board of Health are pledged, if the disease should occur, to give immediate notice to the public. And our connection with the Board warrants us in giving assurance that the pledge will be redeemed. We have heard of but few new cases in Marlborough. We trust the disease will not spread extensively there. We have heard of no death from what was known to have been small pox.—Gazette.

The Work goes bravely on.—White meetings have now been held in Burke, Yancey, Buncombe, Chatham, Cabarrus, Davidson, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Surry, Guilford, Iredell, Wake, Halifax, Bertie, Hertford, Johnston, Orange, Northampton, Martin, Cumberland, Moore, Warren, and Richmond. These meetings have been held by the real people. They have been uniformly large and respectable,—some overwhelming. In Iredell, the native county of Judge White, the meeting was attended by upwards of five hundred persons; that in Rowan by perhaps not less than one thousand; in Northampton the Court House was literally crowded; and in few counties were there less than one hundred in attendance. Let any man compare these meetings with the petty caucuses, often composed of not more than five to ten office-holders or office-seekers, held here and there in different parts of the State last Spring, to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and decide for himself which expresses truly the voice of the people. Let the Whigs go on until every county shall have been organized by the people themselves.

A word to the Committees of Vigilance.—Let each man feel the responsibility of his station, and do his duty as though all depended upon his individual exertions, and victory will perch upon the White banner.

We subjoin an extract from a letter to the Editors, from a gentleman in Northampton:

“Be assured that Northampton, regenerated Northampton, will be found, in the coming contest, on the side of Liberty and Law, against Power. When the people, the REAL people, meet together, in primary assemblies, and thus openly array themselves under the banner of White, there cannot be a doubt but that the fate of Van Buren, in the old

North State, is already irreversibly sealed.”—Raleigh Star.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor.—I was talking to a neighbor the other day, about the new mode of “expunging” adopted by the porkers in the Virginia Legislature by “drawing black lines around,” &c. and asked him where they got the idea? “Get the idea?” said he; “that's no mystery: every thing that belongs to Van Buren, you know, must have a mark by which it can be known to the faithful;—on their men they put collars, but finding it impossible to collar the Senate Journal, and being afraid at the same time to obliterate and abolish it entirely, their ingenuity has naturally hit upon the expedient of putting a ring, or what most resembles one, around the resolution. In other words, they have Van Burenized it.”

You know, Mr. Editor, that the Vansdiffer as to whether “black lines drawn around,” &c. will be expunging or not. Let me suggest to them to drop all dispute on the subject for the future, and adopt the conceit of my friend, by calling it

VAN BURENIZING.

“Straws show which way the wind blows.”—The Washington Globe, the channel through which all the orders for the Van Buren party and presses are issued, is publishing the speeches of John Quincy Adams, Mr. Cushing, and other abolition members, made in Congress on the Abolition question, but has never yet published the speeches of those who have stood forth in defence of Southern rights. Such manly efforts as those of Calhoun, Hammond, Pickens, Wise, &c. are not congenial with the views of the leaders of the party. There must be a cause for this exclusive favor to Abolition Members.—Western Carolinian.

Circumstances alter cases.—When Mr. Meares was spoken of as the Whig Candidate for Governor, the “Standard” called him a “blue-light Federalist,” which, by the way, was as false as it was indecorous. But now the Whigs have a candidate who shouldered his musket and abandoned a life of luxurious ease to encounter the privations of the camp, this consistent Editor says that “Meares would have been the most formidable candidate.” He will find to his sorrow, that either will be formidable enough for the Van Buren competitor.—Raleigh Register.

Tests of Republicanism.—If, as the “North Carolina Journal” asserts, opposition to the Bank of the United States, to Internal Improvements by the General Government, and to the Tariff policy, is the test of Republicanism, what becomes of their political idol, Mr. Van Buren? Can he abide this test? He petitioned for the establishment of a Branch of the U. S. Bank at Albany—he voted for the erection of Toll gates on the Cumberland Road, and in favor of the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828. Tried by the tests which one of his own party proposes, he cannot stand the ordeal.—ib.

Candidates for Governor.—We have been often asked whether the candidates for Governor will not come out and let the people see them? We do not know: we should be glad, for the sake of our candidate, that they would both go about among the people; but the Governor's friends know so well that he is more fit for use than show, that they will not hazard the exhibit: we suspect, in fact, that hardly a citizen from Wake county can get sight of him in the City. It is a fact, the “critter” does not show to advantage!—Carolina Watchman.

At the White meeting in Johnston, we learn from a gentleman who was present, about 250 citizens attended, and the resolutions passed unanimously. This is cheering news, as Johnston has been one of the strongest Jackson Counties in the State. It affords us another assurance, that the old General's popularity cannot be transferred to Van Buren.—Fay Observer.

We have received the first number of “The Carolina Gazette,” published at Rutherfordton, and Edited by John Gray Bynum, Esq.; it is very neatly printed; and knowing Mr. B. to be a gentleman of talent, and of sound political principles, we recommend it for public patronage, and sincerely hope for its success.—Carolina Watchman.

New Hampshire.—The general election in the State of New Hampshire took place on the 11th instant. The supporters of the Administration had it all their own way, no serious opposition being made to their candidates. Isaac Hill (now a Senator of the U. States) is elected Governor of the State.

Mexico and Texas.—Late accounts from Mexico state that Santa Anna cannot raise the force necessary to invade Texas, and that, in fact, he is fearful of leaving his Capitol, in consequence of the disaffection which has manifested itself against him. He is regarded as a tyrant, and it is believed that a revolution is at hand, which will overthrow his power.

A letter from N. Orleans, dated 25th ult., says, “The Mexicans have revolted, and Gen. Bravo has come out against Centralism.” John M. Scott, (the opposition candidate) has been elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, from the city of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Krumbacher. Majority for Scott, 1936.—Washington Sun.

By Thursday Morning's Mail.

The Cheraw Gazette, of March 22, states that there is no case of Small Pox nearer that town than nine miles, but that the disease is spreading in Marlborough District, where it first made its appearance. The Gazette attributes this spread to the fact that an ignorant steam-doctor had been called in to treat the first case, who pronounced the disease to be measles, and thus a number contracted it before its real character was known.

From the Raleigh Register, 22d instant. MR. TYLER.

A week or two since, we suggested the inquiry, whether the Whigs of North Carolina could, consistently with their principles, continue to support Mr. Tyler for the Vice-Presidency, after his compliance with the disgraceful requisition of the Virginia Legislature. As we avowed in that paragraph, we spoke for ourselves alone. We expressed our opinions, it is true, with freedom, as we always shall do, without waiting for our cue from any one. The Whig Editors throughout the State, without exception, (each of whom is as competent as we are to judge of the propriety of revoking Mr. T.'s nomination), have taken ground against us. Of course, so far as this Press is concerned, the Whig cause shall never be endangered by any division among its votaries. We all have a common object—our country's good—and, regardless of unavoidable differences of opinion, should cordially unite for the preservation of the Republic.

MARRIED. In this County, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. Saml. L. Watson, Mr. J. W. W. FERRIS to Miss MARGARET L. MARSHALL.

[With the above notice also came to hand a slice of delicious White-Whig Cake, for which we are very thankful to the parties. Of course we “dreamed on it,” as by custom and in duty bound; and gratitude itself can dictate no better return for the kindness of the new-married pair in their thoughtfulness of us, than an ardent hope that they may realize, in their journey of life, the happiness which was pictured to our imagination in the visions of that night!—with no awakening, to bring with it the sad reality that the whole was but a fond illusion.—Editor.]

In Lexington, Davidson county, on Sunday evening the 13th instant, Mr. JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON, Editor of the “Western Carolinian,” to Miss SARAH FRANCES, daughter of Jacob Stirewalt, Esq., of Cabarrus.

In Charleston, on Sunday the 6th inst. by the Rev. John Backman, D. D., the Rev. EDWIN A. BOLLES, Pastor of the Lutheran Church in Salisbury, to Miss HARRIET A. only daughter of the late William Parler, of that city.

DIED. At Rutherfordton, on Sunday evening the 6th inst., SAMUEL HILLMAN, Esq., Attorney at Law. Mr. H. was a native of Massachusetts, but emigrated while quite a young man to Granville County in this State, which county he represented several years in the State Legislature. He was a man of splendid talents, and of great legal and literary attainments.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

WE are now receiving and opening a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, selected in New York and Philadelphia, consisting of every kind of American and Imported Goods usually kept in this market, and purchased before the late advance. Our request, to those who wish to purchase goods, is, only to call and see if the above be not the fact. A liberal discount will be made for CASH.

J. M. MORRISON & CO.

March 24. 1836.

Household Furniture, &c. AT AUCTION.

INTENDING to remove to the South, I have determined to dispose of the whole of my Household and Kitchen Furniture, at public sale, to the highest bidder. The sale will take place at my dwelling, in Charlotte, on Friday the 5th day of April next, and continue until all is sold. It is useless to specify—the property is all of excellent quality, and in good condition. To a person desirous of keeping house, this opportunity to provide himself with all the necessary furniture, &c. is a chance rarely met with. Terms made known at the sale.

E. MARVIN.

Charlotte, March 24, 1836.

25 or 30,000lbs. good Bacon For sale by

JOHN M. MORRISON.

Linseed Oil.

I HAVE for Sale, a few Barrells well strained Linseed Oil, which I will sell at a moderate price for Cash.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

March 10, 1836. 846

Books for Sunday School or Family Libraries.

THE American Sunday School Union have established a number of depositories in this State, where are kept constantly for sale, a general supply of books suitable for Sunday School and Family Libraries; for the Sunday School teacher, and Biblical reader, and also a variety of Sunday School requisites. The Union have published between four and five hundred different reading books. These are written in a familiar and interesting style; adapted to the capacities of children and youth, and are instructing to persons of all ages. They have all been examined and approved by the Committee of Publication, composed of an equal number of members of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopal Churches, and it is safe to say, that better, cheaper, or safer books for children to read, where every thing is excluded calculated to injure the morals of youth, cannot be obtained in our Country. These publications may be had at the following places, where depositories have been established:

- RALEIGH.—Turner & Hughes.
- FAYETTEVILLE.—Jas. Millar.
- WILMINGTON.—Geo. E. French.
- NEWBERN.—J. C. & M. Stenerson.
- GREENSBORO.—W. R. D. Lindsay.
- MILTON.—Margaret Smith.
- SALEM.—Conrad Kraiser.
- HILLSBORO.—Dr. Jas. Webb.
- CHARLOTTE.—David Parks.
- LINCOLNTON.—D. & J. H. Ramsour.
- ASHVILLE.—Peter Stradey.